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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. NO. 11.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing, in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

From our Hundred Days' Boys.

CAMP AT MONOCACY JUNCTION,
MONDAY, Aug. 29, 1864.
THE 195TH P. V.

DEAR GLOBE:—After another interval of two weeks, I again prepare to give your readers a brief summary of events that have occurred since my last. In the first place, however, be it known to all—whether to the concerned or unconcerned, to the anxious or indifferent—that notwithstanding our close proximity to the field of strife, no engagement of whatever magnitude has been participated in by us, and nothing of any exciting moment has transpired to mar the usual monotony of camp life. No doubt, wild and distracting rumors have reached your citizens of the fancied action of this regiment in some fancied battle—that, following the belief of the self-wise with respect to raw recruits, we broke and fled, or else were surprised by the enemy and cut to pieces; but allow me to inform you, in this as perhaps you have been informed by others, that the regiment, as a body, is still in existence, having suffered no decimation or annihilation from rebel bullets nor demoralized from rebel surprise. We can still boast of our original strength and numbers to cope with the rebel foe; and as to "flying" before the enemy, I trust—yea, I feel confident—I shall never record such an event. Other regiments from our Commonwealth which embraced no veterans have entered and participated in the mortal fray at a much earlier period after enlistment than we can now do, and yet they have come out having accomplished mighty deeds of valor which redounded to the honor of both State and Nation. It is reasonable to suppose that this regiment from the same Commonwealth, composed of veterans and others who have seen and felt service, will also, when the time arrives for a display of its prowess, give full and satisfactory proof of the same. I am not egotistic, and I am confident I do not exaggerate the truth. I have been led to write thus from the fact that many are possessed with the belief that we cannot stand fire nor smell gunpowder.

A STORM.

On Sunday the 14th inst., a terrific thunder shower visited us, and almost immediately torrents of water were coursing over the camp ground, and, passing underneath the shelters of our boys, perpetrated damages to a considerable extent upon things valuable and invaluable. Since then black clouds and heavy rains have been with few exceptions the alternate order of the days; and as I write I am surrounded with the disagreeable evidences of a perfect night storm. We have all experienced what it is to sleep under shelters in a thunder-storm, and all agree in saying, notwithstanding the subject for fun that it sometimes affords, it is not *very* pleasant.

"CHANGE OF BASE."

On Monday morning, the 15th inst, it was deemed advisable, on account of the swamping of tents, by the rain, of the day previous, that we move to the north-western side of the railroad, where the ground is not so low, being on a hill. This was accordingly done; and here we have since remained.

ENLISTING.

A subject of some importance and one which received serious attention from some of the boys was broached in camp on Saturday, the 20th inst. In the morning of this day and while assembled for battallion drill, the Colonel addressed his men on the policy of enlisting for the one year period. He advised all to enlist, signified his willingness to give all information and counsel with respect to the same, but stated that no transferments could take place until the expiration of 40 days after muster. These forty days having as yet unexpired, no transferments have occurred. Judging from the tone of the remarks of the boys at present, many will go for one year and thereby escape the draft, receive a reasonable bounty, and take advantage of a short furlough. It is the Colonel's expressed desire to credit the men to districts where the largest bounties are offered.

THE UNIFORMS.

Could I foretell events, or had I thought of the same, most assuredly would your readers have been informed at the first of the texture of our uniforms; but now facts disclose to a *curious* gaze that the cloth which composes them is exceedingly poor, mean frail, or whatever term you may apply. Before we were in the service one third our time the pantaloons of some of the boys were unfit to wear, outrivalling in "rips" and "tears" those of the first three month's men. We know not whom to censure for the distribution of such articles of apparel, but we do think that the Inspector examined them blindfolded. Luckily, however, steps have been taken to have these condemnable concerns removed from sight; the boys have had the liberty to draw new clothing, and the "dark" will soon be substituted by the light blues. Then, it is to be hoped, cause for uncomfort and grumbling will be displaced.

FIGHTING.

I stated above that we were in close proximity to the field of strife. Such is the fact, if our ears and eyes do not betray us. Ever and anon the rumbling of artillery is heard in the distance and volumes of misty smoke ascend to the clouds, beyond the western hills, to disclose the fact that beneath a bloody strife is raging. As this scene presents itself and as the roar continues various thoughts possess the boys; some dread a defeat, others rejoice in victory; and speculation is rapid and changeable as to what will be done with us; some thinking from the nearness of the conflict, that a rebel force might be detached to surprise and capture us, while others, of a more composed temperament, judge that we are safe, and, if we see them at all, we will be led against them. Of course, it is interesting to listen to such opinions from our comrades, who each knows as much as his brother what movements are taking place; and the conversation occasions a pleasant, if not instructive, pastime. All have confidence in the leader of the Union army in the Shenandoah valley and believe that everything will result favorably to the success of our cause.

OUR FLAG.

On Friday evening last, the 26th inst., a new and beautiful flag, given us by the Government, was brought on dress parade for the first time. Nothing was said on the occasion in the way of speeches and nothing was done in the way of presentation, but the emblem was unfurled to the breeze and each man felt that was his to defend and preserve, and that under it, if need be, he would die.

A CAPTURE.

Immediately after inspection on yesterday (Sunday) morning, the boys were thrown into a considerable state of excitement by the manufactured reports of the advance of rebel cavalry and the driving in of our pickets, together with other canards which have a tendency to excite and arouse if not to surprise. A train of armed Union soldiers was standing on the railroad bridge, at the time, and from them repeated firing could be heard, occasioned by some of the more impatient, boisterous and unruly. It was the reports of the guns belonging to these men that produced the reports of the rebel advance, and caused the issuing of the order to "fall in." Immediately the companies fell in, with minimum numbers, (some of the boys having unintentionally strayed) and were in line, when the Colonel ordered the right flank to move forward upon the railroad, a few rods distant. This was done, and the flank halted a few feet from the same. The left flank crossed the railroad and halted a few feet on the other side, and faced toward the railroad. This may seem a mysterious movement to an advancing enemy, but one which resulted most favorably.

While these movements were taking place, the train which contained the soldiers was backed to a position opposite the right flank of our regiment, and there stopped. Here were the promoters of the disturbance already in our hands, and taken without the firing of a gun. The carbines of the cavalrymen (for they were Union cavalrymen going to join their regiments under Sheridan, but not rebels) were then examined by orders of Gen. Tyler, who was then at this post, and those who had discharged their pieces were placed under arrest. There were about three hundred of them on the train. The train moved on, and we are ordered to our quarters. This was *glory* enough for one day.

I can again repeat that the health of our regiment is excellent; but one death has occurred from sickness. The boys, notwithstanding their proximity to *war in earnest*, and notwithstanding the rumors of capture, &c., that you have heard at home, are in good spirits, and ready to do their duty.

"JUNTO."

☞ Many thistles grow upon Parnassus.—That must be the reason why so many donkeys brows there.

Bounty Act.

A Supplement to an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the authority of township, borough and ward authorities, respectively, to make, or contract, loans, for payment of bounties to volunteers, or to levy and collect taxes, for the payment of loans made, for paying bounties to volunteers, under the provisions of the act to which this is a sppplement, therefore.

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That in all cases, when by virtue of the provisions of said act, the county commissioners are authorized to contract loans, for paying bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the re-payment of such loans but neglect, or refuse so to do, the respective cities, townships, wards and boroughs, of such county, by their authorities, or board of election officers, in said act named, shall have full power to contract loans, to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the re-payment of such loans, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as the said county commissioners might, or could have done, under the provisions of said act; and proceedings taken, or had, by any township officers, or authorities, or board of election officers, as in said act named, for the purpose of contracting loans, and all loans contracted by them, to pay bounties to volunteers, and all taxes levied by them to re-pay such loans, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, are hereby legalized and made valid, as fully, as if said act had clearly conferred authority upon said officers for the purpose; and that in case commissioners of any county shall neglect, or refuse, to raise the full amount of bounty, authorized by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, then, and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the authorities of any city, borough, township, and ward afore-mentioned; to borrow such sum, or sums, of money, and levy and assess taxes for the payment thereof, as will be sufficient, when added to the amount raised by the said county commissioners, to pay a bounty, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who may have volunteered, or may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States, for said several sub-districts, and be credited to the respective quotas thereof, in pursuance of the existing, or any future requisition of the President of the United States, now of any law of the United States hereafter to be made.

SEC. 2. That whenever a majority of the citizens of any ward, borough, or township, have borrowed money, to procure volunteers, under the late requisition of the President of the United States, with the understanding, or agreement, that it should be re-payed by taxes, the constituted authorities, or board of election officers thereof, as the case may be, are hereby required to assess such amount of taxes, under the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, as will cover the same: *Provided*, That the sum paid, as a bounty to each volunteer, shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. If any person liable to draft, in any ward, township, or district, shall furnish, and have mustered into the service of the United States, for the term of one year, or longer, a suitable substitute, credited to the ward, township, or district; and if said substitute has received the full consideration, agreed to be paid by the person, who made the contract with him, such person, so furnishing the substitute, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the amount of bounty from the county, city, ward, township, or district, to which the substitute may be accredited: *Provided*, That if the amount offered by such ward, township, or district, shall exceed the amount paid by the person thus procuring the substitute, then, and in that case, the difference between the sum paid and the amount of bounty, shall be paid to said substitute.

SEC. 4. That the county commissioners, town council, school directors, supervisors, or board of election officers, of any county, borough, ward, school district, or township, shall not be authorized to levy and collect, in any one year, a greater tax than two per cent., on the last adjusted valuation for state and county purposes, in said counties respectively for the payment of bounties as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners, school directors, supervisors or road commissioners, city, borough or ward authorities, or board of election officers, as the case may be, to levy and collect a *per capita* tax on all made taxible inhabitants in said county, city, borough, ward or district, respectively, not exceeding five dollars each in any one year: *Provided*, That non-commissioned officers and privates in the actual service in the army and navy of the United States, from this Commonwealth, or who were permanently disabled in such service, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers, of non-commissioned officers or privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from taxation, under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette shall be exempted from the operations of this section: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the counties of Butler, Venango, Berks, Bucks, Erie or Tioga.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker House of Representatives,
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four
A. G CURTIN.

The Democratic Principle.

It has all along been maintained by the friends of the Union that the insurrection got up at the South was not alone to protect slavery from agitation at the North, or from restrictions by Congress upon its universal extension, but to get rid forever of the democratic principle that the *majority shall rule*; that, consequently, northern democrats, who have most to lose by the abandonment of this, ought to set their faces the most strenuously against the rebellion. Those who have been accustomed to peruse southern papers for a number of years will not need to be reminded of the truth of this position. Dr. Russell, in his interview with the glum and sullen Governor Pettus of Mississippi in 1861, learned how the programme of disfranchising poor foreigners, as the first step toward disfranchising poor native whites, had been arranged and adopted. Jefferson Davis said to Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques, in their recent interview with him at Richmond "We seceded to get rid of the rule of the majority; for which reason he c'ld not bear to have propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace and union submitted to the people. To the incidental remark that the majority must rule finally, he further replied: "I am not so sure of that." Neither events nor history shows that the majority rules or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the southern people with such a proposition—with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the relations of the South—could not live a day. He would be hanged to the first tree without judge or jury."

It may be thought that these doctrines are but the momentary ebullitions created in the minds of a few leaders at the South by the passionate heats of the war, but that is not the case. During the dark ages in our country's history, while the love of liberty was gradually weakening from a passion to a sentiment, from a sentiment to an abstraction, and from an abstraction to a mere "glittering generality," the master minds of secession were busily engaged in devising some plan by which, under the forms of universal suffrage, the will of the majority could yet be set aside. In the September number of *Harper's Magazine* appears a letter written by the Rev. Aaron Foster, who was for many years pastor of a Presbyterian church in South Carolina, in the neighborhood of Mr. Calhoun's residence, and who enjoyed a close intimacy with that distinguished man. We quote:

"I will suggest—and I think my peculiar opportunities for judging must guide me right in the opinion—that the mind of Mr. Calhoun, during those years between 1824 and 1835, was laboring on the certainty that freedom must out-vote slavery; and that, in the progress of the race, freedom must be united against it politically. He either honestly believed in slavery, or saw that his lot and political hopes were cast out of freedom into slavery. For many years he labored with the problem how minorities could be made to govern majorities. This was the burden of his conversation with me between 1828 and the end of 1832, including state rights and nullification and the insufficiency of the United States constitution to protect minorities. My opinion is, that finding no relief in these theories so long as a majority of the state votes controlled the policy of the nation, he turned, with hope for the institution of slavery, to secession, thinking to live long enough to be its head and glory."

Thus, a generation ago, the active and tenacious mind of John C. Calhoun was employing itself for years in succession to work out the problem of making minorities govern majorities under the constitution. That failing, secession or civil war were to follow. Davis is but the outgrowth of Calhoun's speculations. South Carolina forged the bolt; the Mississippian only shot it off.

In view of this evidence it is utterly absurd to suppose that any concessions granted to slavery and the southern states in the beginning of 1861 would have prevented the outburst of disunion feeling. That audacious and powerful faction, which had arrogated to itself the title of "the South," was determined not to be conciliated by any sacrifice which the North could make, short or utterly and forever abandoning the principle that the majority shall rule—of course accepting, with the honors and emoluments, the responsibilities of government. As long as this war regarded as fundamental in the free states the slavery oligarchs felt insecure; and indeed, had they carried this great line of popular defences, they would have again felt insecure until other and inner lines had also been carried; for it is of the nature of wrong to be aggressive, and after one success to become insane for further conquests, generations will point to the stand against southern aggression made by national men of all parties in 1861 as one of the great glories of the age, the whole loyal people being more willing to sacrifice debts, business, property, aye, life itself, than give up the great majority principle.

This rule of the majority, it is true, may not be absolute perfection in politics. Mr. John Stewart Mill has developed a plan by which, he thinks, he has succeeded in uniting the rights of minorities with the rule and responsibility of majorities. We are not sure that it is entirely practicable; but in case it is one thing to go forward and upward from one plane to a higher and a more equitable one; it is another and a very different matter to descend from majorities to professed minorities—that is, from the whole people to a mere order, which, if followed up to its legitimate consequences, would proceed further from an order to an individual, thus concentrating all authority in the hands of an absolute monarch, "to which complexion" the anti-majority principle, "must come at last." It is essentially retrograde, feudal, European; not American, enlightened and progressive. Washington represents the one principle, Richmond the other; Abraham Lincoln is the standard-bearer of the one, Jefferson Davis of the other; the armies under Grant and Sherman are the armies of democracy, those under Lee and Hood the armies of aristocracy or despotism. Our whole contest hinges on these differences, and until these are settled, until the glorious truths of freedom and equal rights are accepted by the whole nation, there will be no end to the war. It involves the essential, the distinctive, the single principle on which our political societies are built; and if we fail to maintain it now, democracy fails—not only on this continent, but over the world.—*N. Y Post.*

How to make Beautiful Homes.

The greater part of our population are waiting till they can afford to have pleasant homes, forgetting that they can at no time afford to have any other. We take the color of our daily surroundings, and are happier, more amiable, stronger to labor and firmer to endure, when those surroundings are pleasing and in good taste. To possess these important qualities they need not be expensive. True beauty is cheaper than we think. The first charm of a home, within and without, is thorough neatness, and this is the result of habit, not outlay. It is often cheaper than filth. Paint the house if you can; if not, whitewash; but in any case let it be in thorough repair. Let there be no loose shingles or dangling clapboards or gates hanging by a broken hinge. These hints favor thrift as well as taste. Let the house be sufficiently shaded. This will pay in comfort, wear of furniture and lack of flies. If you cannot afford green blinds, you can always afford a green tree or two, that costs nothing but labor and patience, and will shelter you from the sun in summer and the wind in winter.

Plant vines of some kind about your premises; they are indispensable to grace; they show that nature takes kindly to your home and has thrown her arm around it. You need not resort to costly climbers; woodbine and clematis may be had for the gathering, and grapes and hop-vines may be so trained as to combine beauty and profit. Let your turf be smooth and firm as velvet, and enforce the death penalty upon weeds with an unsparing hand. No man, rich or poor, can afford to raise weeds. They choose the richest spots, where flowers, or fruit, or vegetables might grow, and send abroad their seeds as missionaries of evil into every nook and corner. Ill-kept places always have their vegetable Five Points, where sin and misery are mimicked in pig-weed, burdock and nettles. A very few flowers will suffice; a monthly rose in the window, a morning-glory over the door-way, a bright border between your kitchen garden and the street; these add to the picture just those touches of color that make it pleasant to the eye. With half a dozen cheap and common kinds, your wife will take care that something is always in bloom.

But flowers are gross feeders, and if you keep no domestic animals, you fancy, perhaps, that you have no manure. You were never more mistaken. Every human dwelling is a centre of fertilizing agents, mostly wasted as times go, rich enough to make the whole plot around it blossom like the rose. Tell the soil that you have nothing to give it! Give it what you have and it will laugh in your face. The suds from the laundry is a store of liquid wealth. Never waste a drop of it in drains or sewers. It is a floating currency promising to pay roundly in grass and vegetables and fruit. Invest it in your home bank, which never suspends payment. Those grassy slopes are greenbacks whose issue is as good as gold. Carpet sweepings are manure in a concentrated form. Dug into your flower borders they weave a richer pattern than the one from which they were worn. Those old bones that deform the premises, if buried beneath the grape vine, will be "health to the bones" of all your friends. Old boots and shoes, those most unsightly wrecks, are the favorite food of the raspberry and all its palatable kin. Tainted brine, if such unhappily is yours, is a treasure for the plum trees and the asparagus bed; slacken lime with it, and it will make a rich dressing for any garden soil. Every household should have its compost bed, be it only an old packing box where woolen rags, bits of paper, apple parings, refuse of vegetables, slops from the kitchen, chips and saw dust are storing up the elements of a glorious growth. Let not yours be one of the homes where all these bright possibilities arrive only at "burning instead of beauty." We have named but a part of the fertilizers of every household. Generally speaking whatever is offensive to sight or smell is urging the appeal to our revolted tastes.—Bury me, and I'll do you good.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Rat Story.

A neighbor, whose "statements are entitled to implicit confidence," relates the story of the cunning and intelligence of a rat which is truly remarkable. Being plagued with the depredations of the rodent mammels, he made various attempts to secure the representative of this small race of quadrupeds. The trap used was a wire one, and so constructed that on a rat entering and nibbling at the bait, the trap would spring and cage the intruder. Our neighbor when he went to examine his trap always found it sprung but no rat, and what was the strangest of all, the bait was gone. So he resolved to watch the trap. His patience was presently rewarded by beholding a half dozen rats making their appearance, and at their head one who appeared to be a leader. This rat advanced slowly and cautiously towards the trap, and when the others would make a move as if intending to rush at the bait, the old fellow would wag his tail and they would fall behind him. After viewing the trap closely, the old fellow approached the back part of it, and getting on it shook the raised part until the trap sprung, and then put a paw through one of the openings between the wires, and taking the bit off, made good his retreat with his booty.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of any first-rate book obtain it, if you can. After awhile get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it—Take the best care of your books; and in this way when you are men you will have good libraries in your head as well as on your shelves.

☞ A gentleman walking with two ladies stepped on a hogshead hoop that flew up and struck him in the face:

"Mercy?" said he, "which of you dropped that?"

Subscribe for the *Globe.*

Gen. Grant.—The Confidence of the Army.

An army correspondent writing since the seizure of the Weldon railroad, speaks of Gen. Grant as follows:

It is wonderful to see the celerity with which Gen. Grant moves from point to point of the line. He passes here at all hours of night and day. Surely, if ever human being exerted all his energies in any cause, he is exerting his in the cause of his country. The qualities that are daily developing themselves demonstrate fully that, if there is a man on the American continent calculated to bring this war to a successful issue, Gen. Grant is that man. He goes about his work in working style, devoid that foolish ostentation that characterizes many of the minor generals. I do wish that some of the croakers and copperheads of the North could but follow him in his career for one week, and they would forever after hold their peace and hang their heads in shame. Gen. Grant has the unshaken confidence of every soldier, from the highest in office to the humblest private. He receives, as he justly merits, the warmest manifestations of their esteem wherever he goes. Not a single act of his military career is calculated to becloud a single star in the bright diadem that is being wreathed to crown his brow at the close of this war, when the States in rebellion shall reacknowledge their fealty to the Union, and we, from Maine to the Gulf, (forgetting the past,) shall become as united at home as we were, and shall be respected abroad.

MAC.

Dreadful Case of Depravity.

A recent occurrence at Patterson, N. J., shows a horrible state of morals among a certain neglected class of the community. It seems that a girl, aged thirteen years belonging to a vagabond, poverty stricken family, picked up from the street a little child of two years, that had wandered from the house of its mother, carried it home, and after stripping the clothes from the infant, threw it into a well. A younger sister of the murderess testified that the clothes were stripped from the baby for their own (meaning the murderess' sister's baby.) That she (this girl of nine years) looked into the well and saw the baby kicking in the water, and ran away into the house. The heartlessness of the two girls shows either a greater degree of natural depravity than usually belongs to children, or that they had been schooled in vice and crime from early infancy by brutal parents. From the accounts published in the Patterson papers, this last would seem to have been the case, as when the murderess was arrested the mother attempted to rescue her from the officers of justice, and fought and tore at the officers, cursing and swearing at a fearful rate. The mother at that time had to be arrested and sent to jail, only coming out yesterday at 10 o'clock a few hours before her daughter was re-arrested for murder. The destitution of this family may be understood when our readers learn that the children have been entirely naked a greater part of the day when their only clothing was being washed and dried. Two of the girls had previously been arrested for stealing shoes from better clad children in the street.

CHECKING PERSPIRATION.—A merchant, in "lending a hand" on board of one of his ships, on a windy day, found himself, at the end of an hour and a half, pretty well exhausted, and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest. The cool wind from the sea was delightful, and, engaging in conversation, time past faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise, found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained for two years, and for a long time afterwards could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposure than this has, in constitutions not so vigorous, resulted in inflamation of the lungs, pneumonia, ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatism, to be a source of torture for life time. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children, at the age of three or four years the danger which attends the cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work or play, or of remaining exposed to a wind, of sitting at a window or door, or of pulling off any garment even the hat or bonnet, while in a heat. It should be remembered by all that a cold never comes without a cause, and that, in four times out of five, it is the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly, or of remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere than that in which the exercise has been taken.—*Edinburg paper.*

☞ ARGUMENTUM AD FEMINAM.—A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, said: "Down wi' anither shilling' or up she comes!"

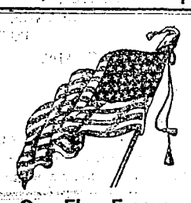
THE Persians, as ancient writers inform us, used to teach their sons these three things: to ride, to pay their debts, and to tell the truth.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sep., 7, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,

ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN N. SWOOPE, of Hunt., co.
JOHN BALSABACH, of Juniata co

FOR SENATE,

THE NOMINEES,

of the Union Conference of the District.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

County Surveyor,

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

THE NEWS.

The campaigns against Mobile, Atlanta, and Petersburg have assumed an aspect greatly changed. Atlanta is no longer besieged—our flag floats over the city. Mobile but waits to fall into the hands of Farragut, and Petersburg alone holds out defiantly against us, promising terrible fighting and bloodshed. Despite the desperate efforts of Lee to drive us from the Weldon Railroad, we still hold enough of it to make it useless to him, and he will leave nothing undone to regain it. On it, indeed, as well he is aware, depends the existence of the Confederacy. For it he has sacrificed Atlanta; but, unfortunately for him, in the hour of his peril, Sherman, who has been carefully watching Hood, has in part at least defeated his plans. Atlanta, according to the despatches we print in another column, was evidently evacuated by General Hood by order of General Lee. But Sherman, who has undoubtedly been expecting such a move, must have discovered it as soon as it was begun; for we learn that a battle was fought at East Point nearly five miles in the rear of Atlanta, in which the rebel army was cut in two and many thousand captured. Sherman must have pursued and overtaken the rebels on their rout to reinforce Lee.

Lee was forced to this, to him, sad step by inexorable circumstances. He has failed to take the Weldon Railroad after the fiercest, most ably devised, and courageous assaults. He was too weak; but to strengthen himself he dare not recall Early from the Shenandoah. Such a course would only have transferred his danger to a new locality. The Danville road was too important to lose, and, if the army which defended at once it and the city of Lynchburg were withdrawn, Sheridan with his forces would make short work of both. In this dilemma he calls upon Hood, and the telegrams furnish the sequel.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Vallandingham Democratic National Convention assembled in Chicago last week, and after the withdrawal of several canditates, on motion of Vallandingham, Gen. McClellan's nomination was made unanimous. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, Vallandingham's right-hand man in that State, was nominated for Vice President. The platform resolutions of the party will be found in another column.

Shall we have Peace by Surrender or Victory.

It must (says the *Pittsburg Commercial*) be one or the other. This is the issue which is being made up. For ourselves we accept it gladly; for we have faith in the fixed determination of the people of the North not to back out of the contest, but to put down the rebellion. Whatever dissatisfaction may be felt about somethings the Administration has done or failed to do; whatever feeling may exist on minor points, this will remain the overshadowing question, and this the unalterable determination of the North. Nothing that politicians can do will break it down or divert the people from this grand purpose. And in executing it, we know they have intelligence and sagacity enough to distinguish that the peace party must be the surrender party. Nor can any device got up at Chicago or elsewhere, make it appear that the peace party is the war party. No contrivance of men whose success the rebels rely on as their only hope, can deceive the people of the North into trusting them to give us an "honorable peace," or any peace whatever that will not be a surrender. The genuine loyal man will not be deceived with the counterfeit presentment. Surrender cloaked under the name and guise of victory, can deceive no man.

If we are to have peace, shall it be the peace which DAVIS wants, or the peace which the loyal men of the North want? Shall it be the peace that will raise the old flag to the place from which traitorous hands tore it, or the peace that will compel the North to acknowledge the rebel flag raised when the Stars and Stripes were dragged down? Shall we have a peace that will abandon all the fruits of the war, dishonor the heroes whose graves mark so many battle-fields, or the peace which will prove they did not die in vain,—which will restore the Union to the North and South, and to every part all that man can reasonably demand?

We are all for peace, but one side is for one kind of peace,—the peace of surrender and disgrace; the other side for another peace,—the peace of victory and honor.—Which shall it be?

No reflecting man can beleive for a moment that genuine peace can be obtained except through the defeat of the rebels and the destruction of the military power of the rebellion; and it would be worse than absurd to suppose that they who are in collusion with the powers at Richmond, and to whom the rebel leaders look to open the way for such a compromise as will save them, will conduct the war, in case they get possession of the Government, to such an end, or that they will procure an honorable peace.

It will not be forgotten that they who are seeking to delude the people into the belief that peace can be procured by trusting them with the management of the government, are bound by commitments from which they cannot break, to restore slavery to the states it had before the rebellion. If there is one fact clearer than another in this connection, it is that peace from that quarter will be the success of slavery. Even peace may be had at too great a cost, but this would be but a part of it, when obtained at the hands of the men who without warrant, now make the offer.

When we are brought to believe that the American people have lost the spirit of devotion to the old flag, and are prepared to turn traitors to it and the brave men who have fallen in its defense,—when we are convinced that they are ready to give up their great unfinished work, or surrender that sacred cause by base concessions to traitors, merely because they begin for the first time to feel hardships not one quarter so severe as those which our heroes in the Army and Navy have borne with joy and pride for more than three years,—when we can believe that the American people can be seduced from the steady support of the Government by the false cry of peace, which means surrender

THE Chicago Vallandigham Peace Party Convention did not adjourn *sine die.* It adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman of the party's national committee. It was suggested by one of the western delegations that there might be a necessity for the re-assembling of the Convention before the *fourth of March next.* What's to be did? Perhaps it is the intention of the *peace* party, in case Lincoln should be re-elected, to meet again in Convention and by solemn resolve, follow in the footsteps of their Southern brethren. About that time the honest Democratic masses will see what kind of company they have been keeping.

KEEP it before the people, that Mr. Benjamin, Jeff. Davis' Secretary of State, has issued a circular, in which it is distinctly and officially declared that the South will listen to no terms of peace not predicated on separation. This has been asserted before' but not officially; but now we have it set forth in a State document. that separation, independence, is the only condition on which Davis & Co., will entertain the idea of *peace.* Vallandingham & Co are for peace upon any terms to suit the rebels South, simply because they are as anxious for the destruction of the Union as their "Southern brethern" are.

McClellan and Southern Independence.

The Chicago Convention has nominated George B. McClellan and declared in favor of "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities," with the view of making terms with the rebels for peace. Now it happens that the rebels have plainly declared what are the only terms on which they will negotiate for peace. The first and unalterable condition is, *the absolute independence of the South.* This was known to the members of the Convention when they resolved "for a cessation of hostilities," so that the only logical inference is that the peace Democracy are for is to be obtained by acceding to the demands of Jeff. Davis, and acknowledging the independence of his bogus Confederacy of slave holders.

It has been known that this was the plan of Vallandigham, Wood, and other peace apostles, but we did not suppose they could bring the Convention up to the point of openly declaring for the independence of the South. It is true that at the conclusion of one of the resolutions something is said of peace "on the basis of national union;" but, as this is unsupported by a single word in favor of prosecuting the war to bring about such a result, and inasmuch as not a word is said in denunciation of the rebellion, not a murmur even against the traitors who have drenched the nation in blood, this phraseology stands without force or meaning.

We know that the country pants for peace, but it never will pay such a price to obtain it.

No loyal man will regret that the McClellan Convention took this ground It will bring the issue squarely before the country. But there is nevertheless something alarming in the fact that the malignant influence exerted by desperate leaders of the Vallandigham school, backed by the secret orders of disunionists scattered throughout the country, should have been of such potency as to control the action of the Convention and substantially converted it into a grand gathering of "O. A. K's." It proves to loyal men the great necessity for action, harmony and concentration. With the line fairly drawn, Peace by victory on the one side, and Peace by surrender on the other, there can be no uncertainty as to the result.

McClellan Hard to Swallow.

Sam. Medary, editor of the Columbus (O.) *Crisis,* and an influential leader of the Buckeye Democracy, says: "It is well known that General McClellan has not one spark of protensions to the Presidency except what he has made out of this war under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil office in his life. Dennison brought him forward as a military man. Yet in three years, as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of the Presidency to head a party which is for *peace*—a position requiring a statesman of enlarged views and a statesman's experience. And for what? That a few men who have got his ear may get foreign missions and home positions, at the expense of the peace of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying too dear for such whistles, and for one, we protest against it in behalf of our bleeding ruined, and distracted country."

The act of Capt. Craven, who went down in the monitor Tecumseh, off Mobile, was an instance of sublime courtesy. As the pilot and himself, the last in the vessel, moved to the ladder, the Captain stepped aside, saying: "You first, sir." The pilot was saved, and the hero perished in his magnanimity, an example as noble as Sidney.

FREE SPEECH.—Nearly all the Copperhead speakers at Chicago, and their brethren who have addressed ratification meetings elsewhere, have been loud in their denunciations of the Administration for "putting down the freedom of speech." If there has ever been a more outrageous abuse of the right of free speech in any country or in any place, than has been recently exercised by the very men and presses that complain of its being "put down," history does not record the fact. Under no other Government under the sun would men be allowed to utter anything like the seditious sentiments or the treasonable doctrines, in a time of civil war, that these men have been and are now uttering.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CANDIDATE.—We find the following paragraph in the West Chester *Jeffersonian,* a leading rebel sympathizing McClellan paper:

"*Vallandigham Endorses McClellan.*—It is known to most of our readers that Hon. *C. L. Vallandigham,* of Ohio, the loved and eloquent champion of Peace, State rights and Constitutional Liberty, and the exiled victim of Lincoln Despotism, was a Delegate to the recent Chicago Convention. He was active and influential as a member of the committee, in the preparation of the Platform, and at the conclusion of the first ballot for a Presidential candidate, it was he who moved that McClellan be declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention, and the motion was carried unanimously."

The Franklin Repository has come to life again, printed on new type. It is one of the best papers in the State.

Can Loyal Men Vote for McClellan?

Who Nominated McClellan?—Vallandigham, Voorhees, Seymour, Harris, Long & Co., all rebels at heart and outspoken sympathizers of the enemy in the field against our Government.

Who are the advocates of the Election of McClellan?—Vallandigham & Co., and every enemy of our Government in the North and in the South.

Can our brave soldiers and their friends Vote for McClellan?—The party in Pennsylvania that voted almost unanimously to deprive our brave soldiers of the right to vote, will support McClellan for the Presidency. McClellan may be a good man, but loyal and sensible men will be likely to judge of him by the company he keeps.

Is Jeff. Davis for the election of McClellan or Lincoln?—The Southern Rebel press, Jeff. Davis, and all other leading rebels in the South, pray for the defeat of Lincoln and the success of the Vallandigham disunion peace party in the North.

M'Clellan first Proposed Arbitrary Arrests.

The principal thunder which the supporters of McCLELLAN hurl against the administration is that arbitrary arrests have been made. But worse than the draft even, in the sight of these patriotic "democrats," are these arbitrary arrests that have done so much to weaken the administration. How they have thundered against them night and day as breaches of the constitution, infringements of the sacred liberties of person, and a reckless overthrow of all the safeguards against despotism which our fathers erected as the rights of the States. Nevertheless, the most high-handed, arbitrary and exorbitant of all acts of this kind—the seizure and imprisonment of the entire legislature of a State—of the sovereign State of Maryland, was ordered and to a certain extent executed by General McClellan. Banks was at that time in command at Baltimore, and as it was suspected that the members of the legislature might take measures to carry the State out of the Union into the Confederacy, McClellan wrote to him in this wise:

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, }
WASHINGTON, Sept, 12, 1864. }

"MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.—General: After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

"Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

"It is understood that you arrange with General Dix and Governor Seward the *modus operandi.* It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th instant; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this important matter.

"If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

"I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success. With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend.

'GEO. B. MCCLELLAN Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

This was, it must be confessed, a pretty summary and effective way of dealing with State rights, and McClellan went into the work with gusto It cannot be said that he was merely carrying out the orders of his superiors, for he appears to have suggested the plan himself, merely "consulting" the President about it, and lending it his warm and earnest approval. His anxiety to get it done with complete success, and the importance he ascribes to that success, shows that his co-operation was more than willing: it was zealous. He seized those suspected legislators—those representatives of a free, independent and sovereign State—which was not at war with the nation, with as much avidity as a dog catches at a bone. He jugged them all at a swoop, and there was an end of the matter. Mr. Lincoln's seizure of a poor offending editor here and there, or of a peculating contractor now and then, is a pitiful proceeding beside this nabbing of a whole legislative body. Cromwell's dispersion of the Long Parliament has become historical; it has been both painted and sung; but it was a tame affair compared with McClellan's method of getting rid of the Maryland Parliament. His "democratic" admirers, especially those who are champions of state rights, would do well to put the scene upon their tranparencies and banners. It would make an extremely picturesque and effective emblem of political consistency.

☞ General Grant has issued an order which makes the status of deserters to our lines a very pleasant one. They are to be provided with transportation to any point in the North which they may desire to reach, or they can receive employment in the army departments at remunerative wages. No services will be expected of them which might subject them to a chance of capture by the rebels. This order, together with that of General Fry, exempting them from draft, makes a rebel deserter's position somewhat desirable, and will doubtless increase desertions in the ranks of the enemy.

LATEST NEWS.

Capture of Atlanta Confirmed!

Its Occupation by Gen. Slocum—The Rebels Blow up their Magazines—Defeat of the Enemy at Jonesboro.

Washington, Sept. 4—8 P. M.

To Maj Gen. Dix, N. York:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at six o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my despatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army drew from about Atlanta, and on the 30 had made a break on the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Gen. Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (General Thomas) at Couch's. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the centre and left rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and round Jonesboro. We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on the 1st of September, the 19th Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily-constructed lines, near Lovejoy's Station.

Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 20th Corps, Gen Slocum, took possession of the place; so Atlanta is ours, and finally won.

"Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1500 well.

W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen.

A later despatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, the 3d, 9 P. M., states that the enemy on evacuating Atlanta destroyed seven locomotives and eighty one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

ED. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

"Say to Mr. Lincoln, from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our *Independence.* It will be useless to approach me with any other.—*Jeff. Davis.*"

Neither Abraham Lincoln, nor the hundreds of thousands of loyal soldiers from the North will ever agree to offer or accept a peace upon the basis of a disolution of the Union.

SIGNIFICANT.—It is a fact of no ordinary significance that it was the traitor Vallandingham who moved that the nomination of McClellan be made unanimous. Upon this followed the nomination of Pendleton, Vallandingham's right-hand man, and, if such a thing be possible, a greator enemy of his country than Vallandingham himself. This is an important fact to be borne in mind during the Campaign.

An Appropriate Selection.

Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, was manifestly the fittest person in the country to preside over the deliberations of the Chicago Convention. When JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow conspirators proclaimed the Montgomery Constitution, he declared himself in favor of accepting it in the place of the Constitution of the United States, framed by the fathers of the Republic. He has never made any public declaration of a change of views, and the presumption is he is still in favor of Davis and his bogus Constitution. It is entirely certain that in his speech he had many hard things to say against the North, but not a word of complaint of the South. The Convntion, therefore, did a consistent thing by calling him to preside. The act was in harmony with the proceedings, which favored an armistice for a peace attainable only by acknowledging the independence of the South.

A REBEL OPINION.—We find the following paragraph in an article taken from the *Richmond Examiner* of August 31st:

"If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace President's of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine."

No wonder the Vallandigham party don't want to believe the news from Atlanta. McClellan's cake is dough, certain.

☞ The boxes containing arms that were seized in Indianapolis at the office of H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the "Sons of Liberty," were marked "Sunday School Books." They were sent to the member of the firm who is extensively engaged in the School Book business.

☞ A married couple travelling in England recently, held the following dialouge: "My dear are you comfortable in that corner?" "Quite thank you my dear." "Sure there is plenty of room for feet?" "Quite sure love." "And no cold air from the window by your ear?"—"Quite certain, darling." "Then, my dear, I'll change places with you."

The Chicago Convention.

The Platform of the Vallandingham Democracy.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and were ready to report.

The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peacable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

COOL IMPUDENCE OF THE PEACE PARTY.—The rebels cry out "Let us alone." The makers of the Chicago platform say "Let hostilities cease." Here is a remaskable harmony of sentiment between the Southern conspirators and the leaders of the Chicago Convention.

McClellan First Proposed the Draft.

Gen. McCLELLAN was the first man in the country to propose the draft. This he did more than three years ago. In August of 1861—just a month after the battle of Bull Run—when volunteers were pouring into Washington by regiments and brigades, he wrote to the President as follows:

"WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

"Sir: I have just received the enclosed despatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgement. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegraph how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts to be made at once. We must have men without delay.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
"Major General U. S. A."

The following is a coppy of the urgent note of General Marcy, his father-in-law and chief of staff."

NEW YORK, August 20, 1861.

"I urge upon you to make a *positive and unconditional demand* for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. *The people will applaud such a course,* rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

"R. B. MARCY."

Notwithstanding Gen. McCLELLAN stands thus committed, his supporters arraign the Administration for enforcing the draft, and would have the country understand that he and they are the opponents of conscription So long as men can read, this trick will meet no with success.

The Presidency.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* understands that the movements started by prominet Abolitionists in New England to induce the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Fremont is not confined to that class. The *Gazette* is informed, there is a verry general desire to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the cordial union of the opponents of the peace party, and to present in the campaign an unbroken front. What the result of this may be, we are not able to foreshadow but whatever steps are taken, looking slowly to the success of the cause in which we are engaged, will be avoided by the people. The latter will cheerfully lay aside personal preferences, wherever these may be found to stand in the way of a consolidation of the Union elements.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

Capture of 600 Prisoners, 60 Cannon, &c.—3,000 Shells Thrown Into the Fort.—Our Loss but One Killed and Seven Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 10:50 A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

This department has just received General Canby's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan surrendered at 2 P. M., on the 23d inst.

(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY, Maj. Gen.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about 600 prisoners. 60 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of material.

In the twelve hours proceeding the surrender, about 3,000 shells were thrown into the fort.

The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured.

Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels.

The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded.

(Signed) E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

The Fall of Atlanta.

Appeal of General Grant to the Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2,—3 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—10 45 P. M.—*Major-General Dix, New York:* The following telegram from Major-General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the 20th Corps now occupy the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point. A battle was fought near that place, in which Gen. Sherman was successful.

The particulars are not known.

[Signed] H. U. SLOCUM Maj. Gen.

An unofficial report states that, in the battle fought near East Point, by General Sherman, with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that General Hardee was killed.

Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Early Still in the Valley—His Headquarters at Bunker Hill.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The *American's* special dispatch, dated at Charlestown, Va., Sept. 2, says:

"I have not sufficient time in this dispatch, as the mail closes at Harper's Ferry at 1 15 P. M., to enter into details, but will simply state the principal points of information which were obtained by a reconnoisance.

"In the first place Early has not left and has no intention of leaving, the valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph line, and has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock.

"Early is receiving reinforcements, and Fitz Hugh Lee is known to have received 300 fresh horses for his cavalry, who are said to number 7,000.

"*There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton, which runs every day,* and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though he intended to leave the valley."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The *Star* says: The following dispatch was received at the War Department, last night:

The enemy are on the move down the valley, falling back toward Winchester.

Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's rebel cavalry division from some point north of Bunker Hill within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by the appearance of a division of rebel infantry.

He however succeeded in capturing twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

General Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit.

General Grant wants only One Hundred Thousand Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—To *Major General Dix, New York:* It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 500,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th, is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men, to meet and take the place of—First, the new enlistments in the navy: Second, the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion; and, Third, the one hundred days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly frowarded, is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

☞ The Public Schools of this place, after a vacation of two months, opened again on monday.

Buy your cigars and tobacco, at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sep., 7, 1864.

Nominations.

On Saturday last the Representative Union Conference met in this place and nominated Mr. John N. Swoope, of Alexandria, this county, and Mr. John Balsabach, of Juniata county.

We have been informed that the Union Senatorial Conference will meet at Lewistown on Friday next.

The Vallandigham Peace Party have not yet made their nominations for Congress, Senate or Legislature.

When both parties have all their candidates in the field, the campaign will open, then the nominees shall receive our attention. At present we feel more interest in the success of our armies. *The success of our armies will be the success of our candidates.*

A Company for the "Pennsylvania State Guard."

Capt. A. S. Harrison, of this place, is authorized by the Governor to raise a volunteer company of Infantry for the 'Pennsylvania State Guard.' The muster roll of the company is in the hands of Capt. Johnston, at Lloyd & Henry's Store. The company must be raised within thirty days from the 1st of Sept., by volunteering, or the deficiency will be raised by draft. Volunteers under 18 and up to 50 years, will be received.

Locals.

We are not in a condition to give the local news of the town. We have been on our back for a week with the rheumatism in one of our supporters. Our latch-string is always out.

Our physician left with us a good prescription early on Monday last: "Read the news from Sherman, you will need no other medicine to-day." We took the dose and were clear of pain for three hours, but we understood that "Uncle George" was awfully afflicted during the time we were feeling comfortable.

Our birthday on Saturday next—only fifty! If it should please the Ruler of all things we would like to enjoy life for at least half as many more years to be of service to our country and to see the end of all rebels who have been instrumental in disturbing the peace of a loyal people

Lost.

A black lace veil on Hill street, between the Post Office and Wallaces' Store, on Tuesday evening, the 30th ult. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

The Draft.

A few more days has been given in which to make up the quota for the impending draft. This will be heartily welcomed by many of the districts who are making a determined effort to fill up the ranks. It is to be hoped that this county will have her quota in, and avoid the draft entirely.

Improvements.

Notwithstanding the enormous prices of building material, and the high wages demanded by workmen of every description, the improvement of our town is still going on. The new Banking House of Bell, Garrettson & Co., will be finished in a short time.—And a large four story brick building, has been commenced by A. B. Cunningham, & Co., which will add greatly to the appearance of that part of town.

Pennsylvania State Guards.

HEEDQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

In comformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplement.

It is ordered.

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: Of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The forces, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. *The force will be used only for the defence of the State.* It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will, on application to the *State Inspector General*, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies, and squads of *not less than eight* men, on application to Col. M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries, specially herein *thirty days*, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

Speech of General Burnside.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Aug. 30.—Gen. Burnside arrived last night at this place, from the White Mountains, on his way to resume his command. His arrival speedily becoming known, a large number of citizens and neighbors assembled, and Belknap's Cornet Band serenaded the General, who responded as follows:

My friends: I am sure you will excuse me from making any extended remarks on this occasion, because it is not my habit to address public assemblies. I am returning from a brief trip, during which I have purposely enjoyed recreation. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this *wicked* rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when despondency will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only one united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly. I refer to this because, I have lately witnessed despondency and been surprised at it. I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I heard in one whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg. The people seem to think our armies are wearing out without any corresponding exhaustion to the enemy. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his resources untouched and can loose far more than the South and still break down the rebellion. I repeat there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do all in his power and the result is sure It is not possible that any cause so founded in iniquity as the rebellion should succeed; but independent of right and wrong I am sure that we have the strength and will to conquer.

SENTIMENTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—The Lancaster *Express* makes an extract from a letter of Lt. E. M. Boring, a worthy officer of the P. V. V., to a friend in that city. It expressed the general sentiment of the soldiers:

"The result of the late election is a source of great satisfaction to us, and I assure you that the old 79th will roll up such a vote for Abe and Andy as will astonish the Copperheads of Lancaster. We can't call these men Democrats, for the reason that they are not Democrats. They are traitors, too cowardly to uphold their cause and its principals by coming out boldly into the field and shouldering their muskets alongside of their more manly brethern—the rebel soldiers. Party strife in this hour of country's peril we as soldiers despise and abominate, and we regard those who participate in this, after the fashion of the Copperheads, as speculating in the blood of the country's stay and support, her patriotic army and navy. Though we may not fully endorse some of the measures of President Lincoln, yet we feel and know that in the general administration of his affairs no man could have done better, and we mean that he shall remain at the helm of our ship of state until we have safely weathered the storm of rebellion."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MARTIN SHOWALTER, late member of company F 195th Regt., P. V., died in camp, on the 27th of Aug., 1864, after a sickness of 5 weeks. He was faithful in the discharge of all his duties in the line of a soldier, privation and exposures in which his regiment participated, Therefore,

Resolved, By us, his surviving companions, that we deeply feel for and sympathize with the relations and friends of our late companion in arms, Martin Showalter, and extend to them our condolence and expression of grief that he has been so early called away.

Resolved, That we recognize in the late Martin Showalter, an efficient member of our company, a warm friend and agreeable companion, and while we devotedly bow in submission to the dispensation of Divine Providence, we deem it due to the memory of the deceased, thus to express our sorrow and regret, that he has been so early called away from us, and

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and to be published in the Lewisburg *Chronicle* and *Star*, Huntingdon *Globe*, and Jersey Shore *Herald*.

Capt. JOHN E. POTTER, *Chairman.*
1st. Lieut. S. J. MCPHERRAN
2d Lieut. G. L. KEYSER,
1st Sergt. J. HOWER,
Committee.

H. F. AIMS, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, to Miss CATHARINE MORGAN, both of Penn tp.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Monday morning the 29th of August, at the residence of Mr. Henry C. Robinson, Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., whither she had gone the previous Saturday to visit her friends, MARTHA ADELINE TAYLOR, eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. Taylor, in the 25th year of her age.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at COFFEE RUN for month ending—Aug. 31, 1864.

Anderson, Abner		Russell, Arnold,	2
Baker, M. J. Miss		Russell, John	2
Urcu, John		Weaver, Sarah Mrs.	
Edward, Joseph		Snow, M. Ann Miss	
Elliott, Benjamin		Shultz, Elizabeth Miss	
Kyper, John		Showalter, Peter	
Myers, George			

Coffee Run, Sep. 7 S. COHN, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED AT LLOYD & HENRY'S, a large stock of Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest styles. LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Joshua Green, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the estate of Joshua Green, late of Barree tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment to Carmon T. Green.
JACOB C. MILLER,
ROBERT F. GREEN,
CARMON T. GREEN,
Executors.
East Barree, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES G. STEWART,
BENJAMIN HARTMAN,
Executors.
Petersburg, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASSimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at
Sept. 7, '64, 4t. LLOYD & HENRY'S

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, such as New Mackerel, Hams, Side, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Cheese, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S, TO buy Goods, cheaper than they can be had in Phila., or New York.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN, Delaines, Ticking, Linceys, and every variety of Domestic Goods, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

IRON, STEEL & NAILS, OF ALL kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, of various kinds at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

SALT BY THE SACK, BBL., & Bushel, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, TEAS, Spices & Groceries of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL, FLOUR and all kinds of Grain, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch st., Philadelphia.
Sept. 7, '64. 3m.

NOTICE.

An election for President, Five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Readsville Turnpike co., will be held at the office of the Freedom Iron Company, in Denny township, Mifflin county, Pa., on Thursday the 22nd day of September next.
Sept. 7, '64. 3t.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R., & COAL COMPANY,
PHILADA., Aug. 30, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road & Coal company, will be held at the Office of the company, Philada.,

On Tuesday, the 13th day of September,

1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford R. R. Co., and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. R. and Coal company, for the consolidation of said companies and the uniting of the corporate rights, powers and privilege of the Bedford R. R. company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. R. and Coal company. At which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail R. cds.
J. P. ALRTSEN, Sec'y.
Sept. 7, '64. 2t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the tracts of land hereinafter described, situa e chiefly in Walker township, in said county, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Wednesday, 28th day of September,

A. D. 1864, as the unaccepted and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Ker, late of said tp., dec'd., to wit:

1. All that tract marked D in the diagram to the writ of Partition or valuation annexed, called, "The middle tract;" containing 185 acres, 152 perches, about 75 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a dwelling house and small barn thereon erected.

2. All that tract of land marked E in said diagram, containing 213 acres, and 87 perches, and called "The upper Tract." About 100 acres of this tract are cleared, and under cultivation This uncleared portions of both these tracts are well timbered.

3. Four tracts of woodland, to wit: The tract marked G in said diagram, containing 110 acres. The tract marked K in said diagram, containing 97 acres. 147 perches. The tract marked L in said diagram, containing 148 acres and 83 perches, having thereon a Lime Kiln and Lime-Stone Quarry. The tract marked M in said diagram, containing 117 acres and 147 perches.

4. An undivided interest in Millwood Academy, in Dublin tp., in said county.

5. All the interest and estate of Henry M. Ker, dec'd., in the tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, with a dwelling house and barn thereon erected; 80 acres of this tract are cleared, and the residue heavily timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Attendance will be given by DAVID S. KER, Trustee.
Sept. 7, '64. t s.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 *ACRES*,

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered, a considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.

Any information will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.

A. B. SHENEFELT.
Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

West, Thursday, Sept. 6, at S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mill Creek.
Walker, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at R. R. St. Sch. H.
Barree, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at Manor Hill.
Jackson, on Friday, Sept., 16, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley tp., Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at Mt. Union.
Union " Wednesday, " 21st, at Mapleton.
Juniata, Thursday, " 22nd, Bell Crown Sch. H.
Henderson, Friday, "23 Union Sch. H.
Oneida, Saturday, " 24, Centre Union S. H.
Penn, Tuesday, " 27, Marklesburg.
Hopewell, " Wednesday, 28, Coffee Run.
Todd, " Thursday, 29, Newberg.
Carbon, " Friday, 30, Belmont.
Shirleysburg & Shirley tp. Tuesday, Oct. 4, Shirleysb'g.
Cromwell, " Wednesday, 5, Orbisonia.
Dublin, " Thursday, 6, Shade Gap.
Tell, " Friday, 7, Bellingertown.
Springfield, " Saturday, 8, Meadow Gap.
Clay, " Monday 10, Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, " Tuesday, 11, Cassville.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

I. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent certifies the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.
August 10, 1864.

STRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Porter township, about the 4th inst., a red bull two years old, and black steer, three years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or else they will be disposed of according to law.
FOREST & ISENBERG.
Alexandria, Aug. 31, '64. 3 *

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 7

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11.00@11,50
Common and Superfine	$9,00@9,50
Rye Flour	$8,00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,75
Fair and Prime Red	$2,75@2,84
Rye	$1,75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,70
Oats	,97
Barley	$1 to $1,25
Cloverseed, '64 lbs	$9,50
Timothy	$3,25@3,50
Flaxseed	$3,50
Wool	100@112
Hides	,13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰bbl	$9,50@10,00
Extra do ₰ cwt	6,00
White Wheat	2,10
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,20
Corn	1,25
Oats	,75
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,05
Butter	,20
Eggs	,15
Lard	,15
Ham	,22
Shoulder	,16
Sides	,18
Tallow	,10

WANTED AT ONCE!

Several Carpenters and Cabinet Makers, at high wages.

W. O. HICKOK,
Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.
Aug. 31, '64. 2t.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person, having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
HENRY WILSON,
aug. 10, 1864—6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
LIBERTY J. PARKER,
jy28, 1864—6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of John B. McIlroy, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McIlroy, late of Jackson tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immdiate payment.
JOSEPH McILROY.
Aug. 3, 1864—6t. Administrator.

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it: will not get out of order, and gives universal *satisfaction*. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,
D. D. ESHELMAN,
ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdonco., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

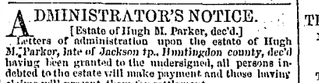
The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER. In order to get through your washing earlier, save your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of FOR SALE BY JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb, 1864

SPECTACLES.



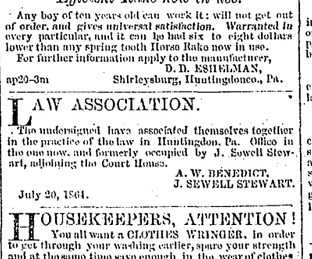
A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,		$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* "	"	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* "	"	10,00
No. 2½	"	"	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* "	"	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*,	"	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry*	to run by steam or hand.	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* "		30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.
July 27, 1864.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that *the second quarter of the* summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address
S. C. McCLAIN,
jy13-3t Mooresville, Hunt, co.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a farmery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient to it in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Henderson township, on SATURDAY, 3d day September, '64, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described tract of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing

114 *ACRES*,

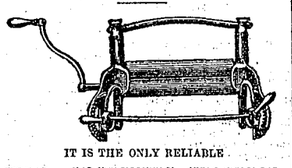
about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance well timbered.

The improvements consists of a good two story log house with excellent cellar; double log barn and other necessary outbuildings, with a good carpenter shop 24 by 26 feet. Also an excellent spring of water piped to the door of the house, an excellent apple orchard of grafted fruit, and a great variety of cherry, peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

Full possession given the first day of November if desired. The privilege will be given to put in a full crop immediately after the sale.

Conditions of sale made known on day of sale.
CATHARINE N. GOODMAN.
Aug. 24, '64.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $9,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. ½, $8,50. No. ¼, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I Know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WIDDLER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have *tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer* by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it: it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
July 13, 1864.

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to *the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought* against you.
JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. BARE,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
y20-3t Commissioners.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term. By the Court.
W. C. WAGONER, Prothy.
July 20, '64, 4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13, 1864—1y.

SUMMER RESORT.—
BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BROAD TOP CITY,
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. R. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [jy22-1m

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19, 1864—tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity. SIMON COHN.
Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending in depth at right angles eighty feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further information inquire of
JAMES LEWIS, Supt.
Office H. & B. T. R. R., }
Huntingdon, Pa., Jy 6-tf }

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 360 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, ap27 NANCY HOLDER.

NOTICE!

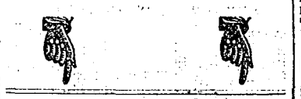
The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [jy7-3m] J. H. FOCHT.

Cigars for sale at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

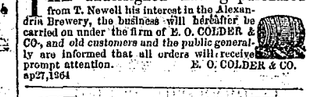
FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when *rotting*; when watered *sufficiently* on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1862.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.
E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27, 1864



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, June 15, 1864.

Copper, Tin and

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And is now everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were *bought low* for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	HALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	COMMODATION.	THROUGH ACC.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
4 52	.....	.....	.....		N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	5 21		Mt. Union,	11 26	9 58	1 35	
5 10	.....	.....	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25	
5 15	.....	.....	.....		Mill Creek,	.....	9 43	1 18	
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 40		Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07	
5 44	.....	.....	6 03		Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52	
5 52	.....	.....	.....		Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	
5 58	.....	.....	6 17		Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38	
6 13	.....	.....	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23	
6 22	.....	.....	6 41		Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 16	
6 32	.....	.....	6 51		Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05	
6 37	.....	.....	.....		Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00	
6 42	.....	.....	7 00		Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 56	
6 00	8 20	8 00	7 15		Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 05
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 9
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 24	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 40	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 55	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 25	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West, for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 5.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 6.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN,—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the 64th article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

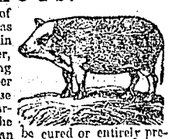
In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of those Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

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FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
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OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
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SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
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Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
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Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " "
Geodrich's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
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Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16,-1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

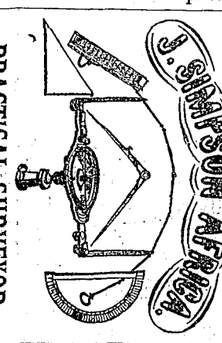
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbytrian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Ieland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods; good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newly built brick, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1867

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities; as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 13, 1868. H. ROMAN.

"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
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DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID,
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
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